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CARBON NANOTUBE THERMAL INTERFACE STRUCTURES

INVENTORS

Stephen W. Montgomery

Ven R. Holalkere

Schwegman, Lundberg, Woessner & Kluth, P.A.
1600 TCF Tower
121 South Eighth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55402
ATTORNEY DOCKET SLWK 884.425US1
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CARBON NANOTUBE THERMAL INTERFACE STRUCTURES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to providing cooling solutions to
5 electronic circuits, and, more specifically to the fabrication of a thermal interface
structure using carbon nanotubes to improve thermal performance to a die
containing an electronic circuit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the manner in which the embodiments of the invention are
10 obtained, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will
be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in
the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical
embodiments of the invention that are not necessarily drawn to scale and are not
therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described
15 and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the
accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is an elevation view of a flip chip electronic device which is
coupled to a cooling plate using a thermal interface according to an embodiment of
the present invention;

20 **Figure 2** is a perspective view of a portion of the thermal interface of Figure
1, with polymer additive, showing carbon nanotube array bundles;

Figure 3 is a perspective illustrational schematic view of a thermal interface
showing, carbon nanotube bundles, in exaggerated scale distributed over the surface
of the thermal interface;

Figure 4 is an elevational cross-section of the thermal interface structure depicted in Figure 3 showing the flow of heat from the surface of the electronic device to the heat sink; and

Figure 5 is a flow chart of a process for producing a thermal interface structure according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 6 is a flow chart of a process for providing a thermal path between two objects according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a thermal interface structure and method of forming it from a matrix of oriented carbon nanotubes projecting from a substrate.

It will be readily understood to those skilled in the art that various other changes in the details, material, and arrangements of the parts and method stages which have been described and illustrated in order to explain the nature of this invention may be made without departing from the principles and scope of the invention as expressed in the claims.

In Figure 1, a portion of an electronic device such as a computer 10 is illustrated in an elevation view. In device 10, a silicon die 12 which, in the embodiment shown, is mounted in a flip-chip ball grid array on an organic substrate 14 which is, in turn, mounted on a further substrate 16 and secured by solder balls 18. A cooling solution such as heat sink plate 20 is coupled to the surface of die 12 by a thermal interface structure 22 in the embodiment shown.

A variety of thermal interface materials have been used in the past to reduce thermal resistance between a die and a cooling solution. In some applications,

thermal grease is used for the thermal interface material since such materials have high bulk thermal conductivity and readily conform to surface irregularities in the heat sink and the device. Use of thermal greases, however, have the disadvantage of possible pump out and phase separation of the grease as the die is heated and

5 undergoes thermal warping due to differences in the coefficient of thermal expansion between die 12 and organic substrate 14. In other applications, adhesives such as epoxy are used as thermal interface material but have the disadvantage of requiring a cure process after their application. Various thermal gels such as silicones or certain olefins may also be used as thermal interface materials but they
10 also require curing after application and have lower thermal conductivity than thermal grease. Certain elastomers such as urethane rubber have high bulk conductivity but suffer from high contact resistance and require that high pressure of at least 100 psi be applied at the thermal junction to provide adequate thermal coupling. Finally, certain phase change materials such as low molecular weight
15 polyesters have been used but also suffer from the fact that their thermal conductivity is less than that of thermal grease. The thermal conductivity of thermal interface materials commonly used have a conductivity value of about 10 W/m-°K.

In one embodiment of the invention, a thermal interface structure is formed from an array of aligned carbon nanotubes in a polymeric interstitial material. Since
20 the thermal conductivity of the carbon nanotubes is on the order of 3000 W/m-°K using them in a thermal interface structure will substantially increase its thermal conductivity.

In Figure 2, a portion of a substrate 28 having an array of spaced bundles 24 of carbon nanotubes 26 projecting from the surface thereof is illustrated in highly

enlarged form prior to injection of a polymer additive. Such arrays are available from Nano-Lab, Inc. which manufactures them under a chemical vapor deposition process described in an article of Dr. Z. F. Ren in Science, 282, 1105 (1998). The array of bundles 24 of nanotubes 26 which are produced in accordance with the process are grown on a variety of substrates 28 including glass and silicon. The nanotubes 26 grown on substrate 28 are aligned so that the majority of the nanotubes are oriented generally parallel to each other and perpendicular to the substrate 28 from which they project. The heights of the nanotubes are typically quite similar.

10 A thermal interface structure 22 according to the present invention may be formed from a substrate 28 upon which nanotube bundles 26 are supported. A polymeric interstitial material 30 is injected around the nanotube bundles 26 to support the nanotubes. Suitable polymeric materials include polycarbonate, polypropylene and acetal. After addition of polymeric material 30, the substrate 28 upon which the nanotubes were originally formed is removed. Suitable processes for removal of substrate 28 are mechanical grinding or chemical etching.

As shown in Figure 2, the length L and width W of thermal interface structure 22 are selected to provide a substantial heat exchange surface while falling within the outlines of the exposed surface of die 12. In one embodiment the length and width are 2 cm and 1 cm.

The maximum thickness t of the thermal interface structure is limited by the length of the carbon nanotubes but will typically fall within the range of about 5 to 20 microns. Of course, increasing the thickness of the thermal interface structure 22 will increase the thermal impedance of the path between the die and the heat sink.

As shown in Figure 4, the carbon nanotubes are oriented generally parallel to each other and perpendicular to the top and bottom surfaces of structure 22, since they provide their greatest thermal conductivity along their longitudinal axes and it is desirable to have the conducted heat follow the shortest path between die 12 and heat sink 20.

Figure 5 is a flow chart outlining an embodiment of the method of forming the thermal intermediate structure. In operation 52 an array 24 of nanotube bundles 26 includes a substrate 28 from which nanotubes 26 project. The array is embedded with an interstitial material 30 which is a polymeric material selected from the group consisting of polycarbonate, polypropylene, polyacetal, polyoxymethylene and polyformaldehyde. The interstitial material 30 is thermoplastic and is injected in molten form to embed it in the array to form an intermediate structure.

In operation 54 any excess interstitial material 30 is removed from the intermediate and the substrate 28 upon which the nanotube bundles were originally grown. The removal can be performed by a chemical mechanical polishing process or by mechanical grinding. At the conclusion of operation 54, the thermal intermediate structure is completed. The carbon nanotubes remained aligned with each other throughout the forming of the structure and, after removal of excess interstitial material and the original substrate, the ends of the carbon nanotubes are at the surfaces of the thermal intermediate structure which engage the object to be cooled and the cooling solution surface to which the thermal intermediate structure couples it.

If the thermal intermediate structure provides thermal coupling between surfaces of two objects and the thermal intermediate structure is under pressure, yielding of the interstitial material will assure that the carbon nanotubes make secure thermal contacts with the surfaces of the objects which sandwich it, despite
5 the presence of irregularities in the flatness of the surfaces.

Figure 6 shows a process for providing a thermal coupling between two objects. In operation 62, a nanotube array is coupled to one of the objects. In one embodiment, the nanotube array may actually be grown on the surface of the object rather than on a separate substrate. In that embodiment it is necessary that the
10 temperatures and other conditions under which the carbon nanotubes are formed by within the temperature ranges and exposure times permitted by the object upon which the nanotube array is grown. In this embodiment the injection with the interstitial material in operation 64 and the removal of the excess material are carried out in much the same manner of the operations shown in Figure 5.

15 In another embodiment, operation 62 is performed after the nanotubes are formed on a separate substrate and after the interstitial material has been applied in operation 64 and the excess material removed in operation 66.

In the embodiments the process shown in Figure 6 discussed above, the operation 68 involves coupling the other surface of the array to the other of the two
20 objects. In one embodiment one of the objects may be a cooling solution such as a heat sink and the other a semiconductor die. In one embodiment, either of the objects can receive carbon nanotubes as they are grown in operation 62. Using that process, an additional advantage of a particularly strong thermal bond to that object is obtainable.

The foregoing description of the specific embodiments reveals the general nature of the invention sufficiently that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily modify and/or adapt it for various applications without departing from the generic concept and therefore such adaptations and modifications are intended to be
5 comprehended within the meaning and range of equivalents of the disclosed embodiments.

It is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation. Accordingly, the invention is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications, equivalents and variations
10 as fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.

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